PROPOSALS.

Firm of Other.

1. (here insert the name or name composing the firm,) of (name the form) is the State of foams the State, hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (sale of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz. (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the colonias for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

1 propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, 1 request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

The undersigned (name of guaranter) of (name the town.) and State of (name the State.) and (name of second guaranters, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his for their) offer as above be accepted enter into contract with the United States within affected days after the date of notice through the post-office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers be-(Signature of guarantors.)

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Granite; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 6. White-pine and sprace timber and lumber (white-pine seasoned); class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 9. Sand; class No. 10. Sinte; class No. 11. Iron and malls; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Augres; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 24. Copper and composition nails; class No. 25. Iron castings. BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and bard wool; class No. 6. White-pine; apruce, and jumper timber and lumber; class No. 7. Lime and hair class No. 8. Coment; class No. 9. Graved and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and malls; class No. 12. Slaet; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15, sharts, olf, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Packing; class No. 25. Iron centings; class No. 27. Augers.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timbers; class No. 5. Oakand hard wood timber; class No. 6. White-pine, spruce, and jumper; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 10. Coment; class No. 10. Parcel and stant; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes, and node; class No. 12. Sten; class No. 13. Pig ro; class No. 14. File; class No. 15. Faints, olds, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16. Faints, olds, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 10. J. Faints, olds, and glass; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stonery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Bolting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Copper; class No. 25. Ton work and castings; class No. 25. Machinery and tools; class No. 27. Au-NEW YORK.

PHILADELI-PHA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Vellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Vellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. White-oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White-oak and hard wood; class No. 16. White-pine timber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 16. Slate; class No. 11. Fron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Stoel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, cits, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16; Spirm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 27. Augers; class No. 28. Iron doubt.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricka; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 6. White-pine timber and timber; class No. 7. Lime; Class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Sand; class No. 11. Bron; fron anals, &c.; chas No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Filos; class No. 16. Prints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship; chandlery; class No. 16. Sprint oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Augers and centro-lite; class No. 20. Hay and Straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 25. Pig iron; class No. 26. Bron roof. PENSACOLA

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Granite; class No. 3. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. Hard-wood, imber; class No. 6. White-pine, lumiper, cedar, and cyreos lumber and timber; class No. 6. White-pine, lumiper, cedar, and class No. 9. Clay and sand; class No. 1. Israe; class No. 8. Cemant; class No. 9. Clay and sand; class No. 18. State; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Filos; class No. 15. Spirit, class No. 15. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 16. Firewood; class No. 16. Hay; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcon; class No. 23. Belting, packing, hose, &c; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers.

The schedule will state the times within which gridels will be re-

tionery, class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcon; class No. 23. Belting, packing, hase, &c; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 23. Augers.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and, where the princis achetule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the may yards, respectively, for which the ofer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. And bidders will take notice that no article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department; and that no authority is vested in any other parties than those names in the contract, to modify or change the contract either as to extension of time or as to quality or quantities of materials.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles cammerated be classes beaded "Miscellaneous," are specified as the probable quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to formish more or less of the said enumerated articles, and is used, quantities and the account of the probable quantities shall be deemed sufficient notice," during the lowest bid; but the contractor is to formish more or less of the said enumerated articles, and is used, quantities required to more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and overy arge of expense to the government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 92.

WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

Summer arrangements, with greatly improved tehesfules.

Three through connecting trains are now run daily (except Sanday) from Washington for the West, as follows:

Ist. The CINCINNATI EXIRENS MAIL starts at 5.15, a. m., all lowing passengers time for breakfast at Relay House, Washington junction, before proceeding West. This train passes Grafton at 7.40, p. m., and counsets at Benwood, on the Oho river, at 12, p. m., with Central Ohio train for Columbus, Cincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Concinned at 11.30, a. m., next day.

2d. THE GREAT CINCINNATI and ST. LOUS EXPIRES conucxion leaves Washington (including Sonday) at 3.30, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 8, p. m., hert day, and crimesting directly with Express Train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kanses, etc. Time from Washington to Cincinnati only 28 hours, and to St. Louis only 44 hours.

3d. CINCINNATI, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CARRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS leaves (except Saturday and Surdry) a 6.30, p. m., reachington junction or Ballimore leaving. Ballimore at 10, p. m. On Sanday night the connection of this rath is made by the 3.0, p. m., train from Washington. For Pa sersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 6.30, p. m., train. For all points on the Marietta Railroad take the same.

The western connexions from Washington and Baltimore by all

quarters, and every other possible main, will be found upon the coute.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Baltimore with the latest washington as follows: For all points between Washington Junction and Pledmont by the 5.15, am., train. For all stations between Pledmont and Wheeting, take the 5.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train.

For tickets of all kinds, baggage checks, and further information, apply to

Or at the ticket office, Washington station.

W. P. SMITH,

Master of Transportation.

I. M. COLE,

General Ticket Agent.

BAITIMORE, May 8, 1858. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RALLROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Rall-road Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Perry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knorville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntaville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Roate and Continuous Railway Connexions to Memphis, Abrorling greater Expedition and Confort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 64 o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlotteswille, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, Sc., and at 74 p. m., for Bitchmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

Baggage wagons and omnibuser leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASH-

uly at Annapolis and Washington junctions.
On Saturday, the 32.30, p. m., train goes to Philad-lphia only.
On Sunday but one train leaves—at 3.30, p. m.
June 13—tf T. H. PARSONS, AGENT.

m.

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICH—
est Diadem ever Worn by Kings or Emperors. What? Why,
a Beautiful Ilead of Hair;
Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race.
Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing
check, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of poar, if the
head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled,
harsh and dry, or, worse atul, if spinkled with gray, Nature will lose
more than haif her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used
two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to
all such an ornament. Bead the following and judgo. The writer of
the first is the celebrated planist, Thalberg:

Naw York, April 19, 1558.

Naw York, April 19, 1688.

Drar Scr.: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my bair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original line. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly, S. THALBERG.

"Deych a'r Gwyliedydet."

Welch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1858. New York, July 25, 1657.

New York, July 23, 1457.

Paor. O. J. Woon: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Resourative, as being the most efficacions article I ever saw. Since soing your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. R also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant liching, so common among persons who persylve freely.

Paov. Woon: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming baild, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in January last. A few applications fastence my hair firmly. It began to till up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommonad its use to all.

J. D. HOSS. Canceson, Ill., May 1, 1837.

The Restorative is ynt up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for 33.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 313 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, And soult by all grood Drugeriats and Fancy Goods Doalers.

May 13—43m

Interesting To Ladies.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen loss one of their greatest natural attractions—a fine head of hur—it becomes a matter of actions importance, and the question is, What shall use do to stop the hair from failing off and restore its vigor and beauty? In reply to this query we beg to say try fr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. A few applications will stop the hair failing or breaking, remove dandruf, keep the scale pelean and white, and impart freshness and vigor to the bair; and, although you may have been baid then types, the continued use of it two months will insure you a loxuriant head of hair. Gall and got a bottle, and, if not satisfied after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and improver. Sold in Richmond by Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. D. Gilland, draying it, Punnsylyania avenue, near 7th street, and D. B. CLARK, 4); street and Prun. avenue. May 21—3m.

May 21—3m

VanTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from \$600 to \$1,000, to become part propector of an established weekly paper, Rural Southerner. This is a rare opportunity to emback in a fourtainty business, in counserion with their profession in a flourishing county town, while, at the same, he can most thoroughly establish himself in his profession. A popy to RICHARD EDWARDS,

Box 1027, Baltimore.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it.

MRS. KINGSFORD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 413 K street, Washington, D. C.—The exercises of this school will be resumed October 1, 1838. Circulars, including terms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above address.

k, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and

No. 261 Broadway, corner Murray at., New York.

F. COYLE & Co., Agents

Washington, D. C.

B. W. KNWILES, Agent

Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercanic credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—6mos*

...\$35,782 20 prizes of 5,000 30 do 3,000 129 do 1,500 &c.,

78 No. Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots

2 drawn bands. - skill.1 \$37,618 | 1 prize of 10,000 | 1 do 10,000 | 1 do 7,500 | 50 prizes of 7,500 | 50 do 3,000 | 111 do

as in 1854, after the passage of the Kanaas bill, and long before that measure was endorsed by the Cincinnati convention, although it was voted against by 44 northern democrats in Congress—whose treachery northern democracy has not yet quite forgot or forgiven—the true and faithful stood like martyrs up to the bill, and preached therefrom the doctrine of popular sovereignty, advocated its principles in every State of the Union, and claimed for it the acquiescence and protection of every true democrats. So now the national democracy in Illinois propose to routinue the struggle on the present policy of Buchman and a democratic Congress. They may be butchered and scalped in a glorious war of 1858, as they were shet down in 1854, by false friends and open enemies, but, ever rallying under the ample flags of their principles, they will renew the fight for certain victory.

How false and deceitful is the assertion of Douglas in his place in the Senate, and his organs here, that Illinois has only remained true to her democracy—that her ban-

How false and deceifful is the assertion or Douglas in his place in the Senate, and his organs here, that Illinois has only remained true to her democracy—that her banner has never trailed in the dust—that her democracy is now the colleague of Judge Douglas, elected on the Kansas issue of '54. W. H. Bissel is the black-republican governor of Illinois, and so is her whole State administration—all elected on the same issue. It is true that previous to the memorable contest which put Buchanan and Breckinridge, the national democratic candidates for President and Vice President, in a minority vote of over 25,000 in Illinois, and, previous to '54, there was such a democratic party in Illinois as might be called a victorious party, who held their banner aloft uncontaminated. But the last that was seen of the victors they had left the field—black-republicanism, abolitionism, anti-Nebraska-ism had sounded its bugle of triumph over a Shields and a Richardson, an honest John Moore, a Thomas Campbell, and thousands on thousands of others.

Is the present condition of the democratic party to remain? is the question which every true, pure, and faithful democrat should ask himself. It is the question the national democratic party in Illinois have asked themselves already, and they say never. With them expedicates and fashification never hore the weight of a feather.

national democratic party in Illinois have asked them-selves already, and they say never. With them expedi-ents and falsification never bore the weight of a feather. Political hypocrisy they despise—equivocation they spurm—truth, justice, and principle, permanent as heav-en, they love and sanctify—men they never deify.

The national democratic party, then, have unfurled their banner, and have nominated, and will continue to

their namer, and have nominated, and will continue to nominate their candidates. Let the real democracy of Illinois rally around and about them. There may be, as before, temporary defeat, but trust, confidence, reliance in all that democracy has eye; professed, will insure final

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

[From the Memphis Daily Appeal.] He (Douglas) therefore takes occasion to glorify him self exceedingly as the champion of popular sovereignty, and to boast loudly that the passage of the conference bill was a triumph for himself and his faction, although

The company of popular accordance of the company of popular accordance of the company of popular accordance of the company of the control of

THE POSITION OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—OPINIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

DOUGLAS TOTTERINO.

From the Coarsense Record)

From the Carrieron Record Record

The remarks were so very like what we had read many years ago, that we almost forgot that we were reading Judge Douglas instead of Judge White. Judge White, like Judge Douglas, has stood high in the confidence of the democratic party. Judge White fell out with Gen. Jackson's administration as Judge Douglas has with Mr. Buchanan's. Judge White and his friends denounced every body in Tennessee who did not go with them, or who refused to support Judge White as officienholders, or as every body in Tennessee who dan not go with them, or who refused to support Judge White, as officeholders, or as bought up by government funds, or as minions and tools to the dictation of Gen. Jackson. And Judge White did on a certain occasion rise in his senatorial place and make a speech about the agents of the federal govern-ment interfering and meddling with politics; Judge W. particularly complained of acts and doings of a certain agent of the government, and expressed wonder and inagent of the government, and expressed wonder and in-dignation that Gen. Jackson did not remove that agent and put a stop to officeholders meddling with politics. Now this speech of Judge White is so very like the re-marks of Judge Douglas that if names and dates were changed the one would answer very well for the other. Judge D. labors in his remarks to make it appear that the convention at Soringfield. Illinois, which condemned

The officeholders and government agents in Illinois are as terrible to Judge Douglas as they were to Judge W.

and his friends.

For sometime after Judge White's quarrel with the administration of Gen. Jackson, it was confidently asserted—vociferously contended—that Judge White was a better democrat than any who opposed him, and his party in Tennessee claimed to be the "simon euro" Jacksonian democratic party—while the few who supported Martin Van Buren, because he was the nominee of the National Democratic Convention, were denounced as "officeholders, hought up, by covernment agents" minions of the

Democratic Convention, were denounced as "officeholders, bought up by government agents," minions of the dictator Gen. Jackson, &c. &c.

But what became of all this simon pure democracy of Judge White and his friends? Judge White did not live long after these events. What he would have done is therefore unknown. But his party in Tennessee soon became the most embittered and furious opponents of democracy that could be found short of Hartford Convention Bluelight Bostonian Federalism. And until this disaffection of Judge White, Tennessee had never even formed a ticket in opposition to democracy. But the White facticket in opposition to democracy. But the White fac-tion in Tennessee—or the "new born whigs"—so far suc-ceeded as to carry the State of Tennessee into the fast em-braces of the opposition—even to vote with Massachu-

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE STUMP.

[From the Atlas and Argus.] It is not our object to rediscuss a question already for-tunately disposed of, but we choose to interpose our pro-test against the complacent assumption of Mr. Douglas,

with more respect.

The Chicago ovation as well as the boisterous articles of the Chicago ovation as well as the boisterous articles of the Chicago Times was certainly well calculated to deceive Mr. Douglas, and lead him to believe that his epposition to the administration had made him predigiously a strong amongst his constituents. He should, however, have considered that Chicago is a black-republican city, and a dead weight on the democratic party of the State; that the men who so loudly applauded him are those who hung him in effigy four years ago, and that the main-spring of their applause was his opposition to a democratic administration, and not by any means his popular-sovereignty efforts. Mr. Douglas will undoubtedly get thousands of black-republicans to applaud him, wherever he goes, as long as there is even the smallest autagonism between him and the administration. But will he get their votes? If he expects so, he will be most assuredly disappointed.

We venture to say that the democrats of Chicago will be as much in a minority next fall as they have been at any time, notwithstanding all the beligerent articles of the Times against the corruption and swindling of the administration, or the late enthusiastic demonstration in favor of popular sovereignty.

(From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union I We observe that one or two of our southern exchanges, in their anxiety to hold on to our party ascendency in Illinois, are trying to make fair weather with Judge Douglas and his anti-Lecompton friends. Their argument is that Judge D. has been true to the party on everything but the proposition to admit Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, which they declare to be a "part issue, no longer practical, and that the alternative in Illinois is to take Judge Douglas or submit to a clean black-republican victory. This all seems very plausible, as there are few southern men who, if forced to choose between a regular black-republican and Judge D., would prefer the latter. But is this a proper way to put the question? Does a choice between evils justify or require an affiliation with either? Does such a state of facts demand of the truly national democracy of Illinois a surrender to anti-Lecomptonism from the mere dread of defeat? Indeed, may it not be better for the friends to truth and the advocates of sound principles to submit for awhile to the triumph of their very worst enemies than to compromise with error and play second to mal-contents and rebels in their own party? Does not such a policy barter away for a mere temporary purpose the great moral force which had herectofore constituted so much of the beauty and strength of the democratic party, and the constant want of it such an element of weakness with the opposition?

We observe from our northern exchanges that no fac-We observe that one or two of our southern exchang